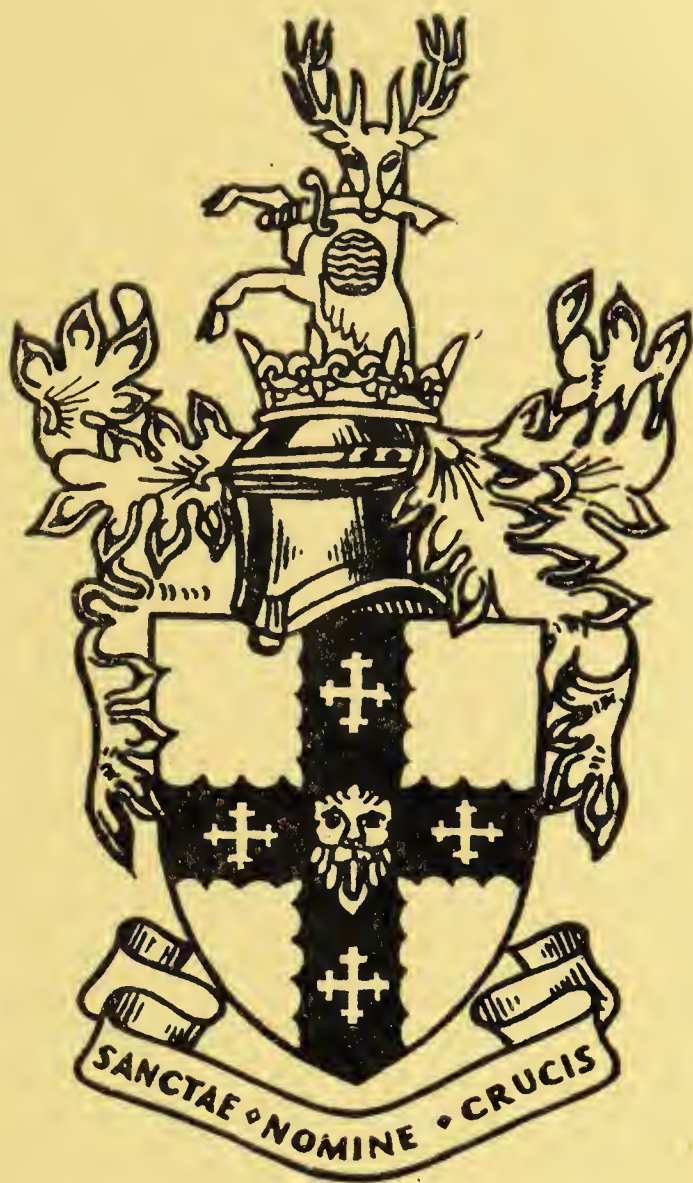


URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WALTHAM HOLY CROSS



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including the Report of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year ending December 31st., 1969

WALTHAM HOLY CROSS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1969

CHAIRMAN:

Councillor: Mrs. M. Bird.

Councillor: Mr. G.J.R. Smart (Deputy)
Councillor: Mr. A.M. Brooker
Councillor: Mr. M. Davies, J.P.
Councillor: Mr. C.E. Hewins
Councillor: Mr. H.S. Smith
Councillor: Mr. G.J. Dearman

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL ex officio: Councillor Mrs. J.M. Jupp

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Dr. H. Franks, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.
6 Highbridge Street, Waltham Abbey, Essex.
Tel. Waltham Cross 23222.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. P.W. Riley, M.A.P.H.I. (1) (2) (4)

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. R.M. Cookson M.A.P.H.I. (6)

MEAT INSPECTORS

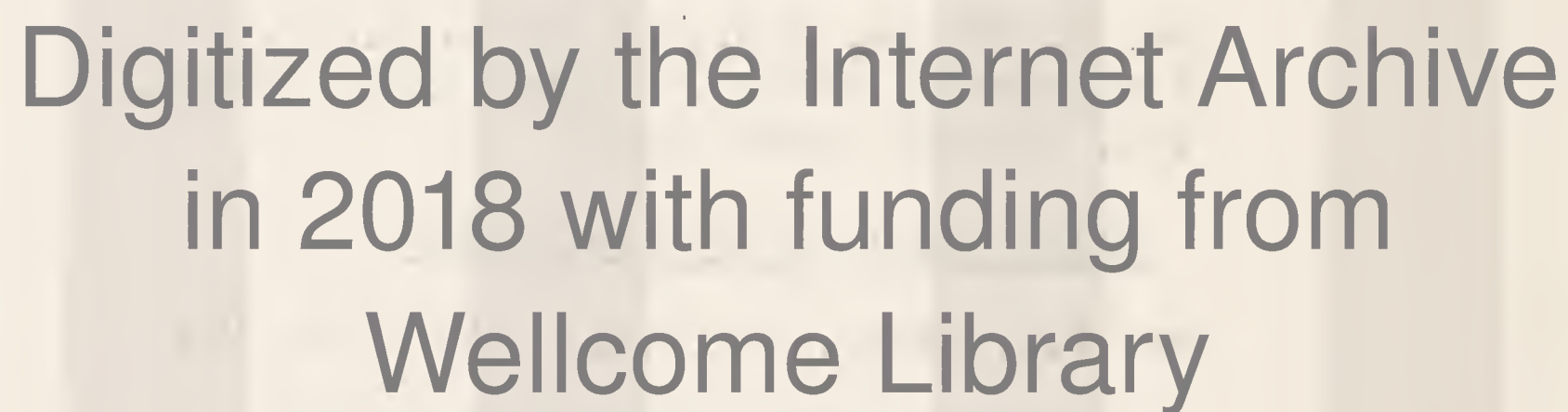
Mr. E. Salway, A.M.R.S.H., M.A.M.I. (3)
Mr. J. Fleming, M.M.I.A., M.A.M.I. (5)
Mr. H. Benyon, A.M.R.S.H. (3) (From: 24.6.68)

- (1) Certificate of the Public Health Inspector's Education Board.
- (2) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health of Inspector of Meat & Other Foods
- (3) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health of Inspector of Meat.
- (4) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for Smoke Inspection.
- (5) Royal Sanitary Association (Scotland) Certificate of Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
- (6) Diploma of the Public Health Inspector's Education Board.

CLERK: Miss P.A. Willson.

PART TIME CLERK: Mrs. E.J. Bird
(to 1.8.69)
Mrs. P.A. Gawley
(from 24.11.69)

RODENT OPERATIVE
Mr. T.S. Driver.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30258340>

- 1 -

WALTHAM HOLY CROSS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

To the Chairman and Members of the Waltham Holy Cross Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1969 which includes the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

I was appointed your Medical Officer of Health with effect from the 4th May, 1970, on retirement of Dr. Franks for health reasons and before this time I was not working in the district.

This Annual Report is presented to you and distributed in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular 1970 and the Public Health Officers Regulations of 1959.

The health of the district has continued to be satisfactory. The death rate of the district is still below the national death rate being 7.1 per 1,000 of the population and after adjustment being 10.1 compared with the national rate of 11.9. The main cause of death was heart disease. The incidence of deaths from cancer was less than in 1968.

Very little infectious disease was notified during the year and there were no deaths from such diseases.

The apparent fall in the number of D.P.T. (Triple vaccine against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus) and Poliomyelitis immunisations is most probably due to the alteration in the immunisation schedule, which since January 1969 has commenced at the age of six months and is not completed until the age of 14 months.

The number of booster doses for Diphtheria, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis has risen considerably during 1969.

A full inspection of meat was maintained in accordance with Ministry of Health Regulations. Unfortunately the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have not found it possible to allow the increase of fees for this service up to the present time.

21 applications for re-housing were referred to the Department of Public Health during the year to assess alleged medical grounds for priority consideration of these 13 were recommended for additional priority.

The Essex Executive Council's Joint Consultative (Medical Practices) Committee had decided to advertise two medical practice vacancies in Waltham Abbey and one of these has now been filled by Dr. Lambert.

The Explosive Research Development Establishment of the Ministry of Technology in Waltham Abbey is authorised to discharge radio-active substances into the main-drainage system up to an amount not exceeding 2 millicuries of activity per week. The director of the establishment reports that no radio-active substances were in fact discharged into the main drainage during the year.

In conclusion I would like to record my appreciation to all the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyalty and co-operation and in particular to Mr. Riley.

L. MITCHELL,

Medical Officer of Health

VITAL STATISTICS

1969

Estimated Mid-Year Home Population ... 13,670
 Area Comparability Factors ... Births .83 Deaths 1.42

	MALES			FEMALES		
	Total	Legit	Illegit	Total	Legit	Illegit
Live Births	142	135	7	165	159	6
Stillbirths	4	4	-	1	1	-
Deaths of infants						
Under 1 year of age	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 4 weeks of age	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 1 week of age	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths -(All Ages)	55	-	-	42	-	-

Live Births Crude rate per 1,000 home population		22.5
Live Births Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate		1.15
Stillbirths Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths		16
Deaths of Infants		
Under 1 year of age Rate per 1,000 live births		-
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births		16
Deaths (All Ages)	Crude Rate per 1,000 home population	7.1
Deaths (All Ages)	Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate.	.85

CAUSES OF DEATH AS GIVEN BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL
FOR THE YEAR 1969

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	2	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	4	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	2	-	2
Leukaemia	1	-	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	4	4	8
Diabetes Mellitus	1	1	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	1	-	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	-	1
Hypertensive Disease	3	2	5
Ischaemic Heart Disease	18	11	29
Other Forms of Heart Disease	-	1	1
Cerebrovascular Disease	3	4	7
Other Disease of Circulatory System	1	-	1
Influenza	1	-	1
Pneumonia	4	3	7
Bronchitis and Emphysema	4	1	5
Asthma	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	1	1
Peptic Ulcer	1	2	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1	3
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	-	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	1	-	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	-	1
All Other Accidents	-	3	3
<u>Total</u>	55	42	97

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(a) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS of the Local Authority (See First Page)

(b) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

A Ministry of Health Laboratory operates at St. Margaret's Hospital, Epping. Milk, water and ice cream samples are also examined at the Public Health Laboratories, Chelmsford & Essex Hospital, New London Road, Chelmsford, Essex, and also The Counties Public Health Laboratories, Thresh House, Verulam Street, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

(c) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Transport of the sick and injured and maternity cases is the responsibility of the Essex County Council.

In cases of accident or emergency, an ambulance is obtained by dialling 999 on any Waltham Cross telephone. Where there is no dialling system it is sufficient to lift the receiver and ask for an ambulance to be sent to the place required, or to deliver the message personally to the Fire Station, Sewardstone Road, Waltham Abbey. Calls of a non-urgent nature are only accepted from responsible persons in the service, e.g. Doctors, Nurses, etc.

(d) HOSPITALS.

The hospitals serving the area are administered by the North-East London Regional Hospital Board.

(e) CHILD HEALTH.

The Essex County Council (West Essex Area) is the Health Authority for the District. Clinics are held at the following times at "The Cedars", Sewardstone Road, Waltham Abbey.

<u>CHILD HEALTH CLINIC</u>	:	Every Tuesday & Friday at 2.00 p.m. 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 2.00 p.m.
----------------------------	---	---

<u>SCHOOL CHILDREN</u>		2nd and 4th Monday in each month at
<u>(Minor Ailments)</u>	:	10.00 a.m.

<u>ANTE-NATAL CLINIC</u>	:	Every Monday at 2.00 p.m.
--------------------------	---	---------------------------

<u>RELAXATION CLASS FOR</u> <u>EXPECTANT MOTHERS</u>	:	Every Thursday afternoon.
---	---	---------------------------

(By appointment only)

SPEECH THERAPIST : By appointment only.

HEALTH VISITOR'S CENTRE
AT THE CLUB HOUSE,
WOODBINE CLOSE CARAVAN : 2nd Wednesday at 2.00 p.m.
SITE, WALTHAM ABBEY.

(f) SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The Education Authority is the Essex County Council. School Nurses inspect the children regularly, and there is a medical inspection at each school not less than once per year. Advice and treatment are provided at The Cedars, at the appropriate sessions as listed above.

(g) TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE.

Chest Clinic at Honey Lane Hospital, Waltham Abbey, every Monday at 9.00 a.m. and on Thursdays at 2.00 p.m. by appointment for new patients. During the year the Care Association for the area covering the Chigwell, Epping, Waltham Abbey and Ongar Districts continued to function. The Association assists cases awaiting admission to sanatorium in various ways and arranges also for admission of child contacts to convalescent homes. It concerns itself also with the after care of patients by assistance in obtaining materials for occupational therapy and, whenever possible, suitable employment for those fit to work. The Association is supported by voluntary contributions and receives also a grant from the County Council.

The Honorary Secretary is Miss F. Abbott, Chest Clinic, St. Margaret's Hospital, Epping.

(h) DISTRICT NURSES', HEALTH VISITORS', MIDWIVES' SERVICES AND HOME HELP. are provided by the Essex County Council, and administered locally by West Essex Area Health Sub-Committee of the Council.

The Area Medical Officer is Dr. J.A. Slattery, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Moot House Annexe, The Stow, Harlow, from whom the following statistics have been received:-

VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS

<u>1st Visits</u>		<u>Total Visits</u>	
Under 1 year)		Under 1 year)	
1 - 5 years )	..... 1,127	1 - 5 years )	..... 3,252

CASES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES

Number of cases attended	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Visits made by Home Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,983

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Ante-Natal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,479
Post-Natal	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

ATTENDANCES AT CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Infants under 1 year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,746
Children 1 - 5 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

					<u>Cases</u> <u>Notified</u>	<u>Cases admitted</u> <u>to hospital</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	2	1	-
Measles	...	...	...	...	57	1	-
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1	-	-
Infective Hepatitis	...	...	...	...	3	3	-

TUBERCULOSIS

2 new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year.

DIPHTHERIA

No cases were reported during the year.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION SCHEMES

(1) SMALLPOX

90 primary vaccinations were performed and 15 persons were re-vaccinated.

(2) D.P.T. (Triple vaccine against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus)

107 primary immunisations and 193 boosting doses were given.

(3) DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS

5 primary immunisations, 136 boosting doses were given.

(4) TETANUS

2 immunisations and 6 boosting doses were given during the year.

(5) POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATIONS

Oral Vaccine

Immunising Course of 3 doses	...	...	...	...	114
Fourth (boosting) dose	...	...	...	...	305

(6) MEASLES VACCINATIONS

104 primary vaccinations were performed

SOME NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS

<u>Disease</u>				<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	30	1	9	5	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	-	2	3	3	2
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	...			-	-	1	1	-
Measles	...	...	...	82	16	419	7	57
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	4	4	2	2	-

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the duties of the department carried out during the year 1969.

I am pleased to report that the department has maintained a full establishment during the year which has been of great assistance in carrying out the duties of the department. The complexity of these duties demand versatility of the staff together with a detailed knowledge of the district and its problems. This knowledge can only be obtained by experience and obviously a staff which is frequently changing can never be fully efficient. It is therefore considered to be of prime importance that the existing staff enjoy a high level of morale and it must always be remembered that members and senior officers both have a part in the establishment of good or bad morale.

I express my appreciation of the assistance and co-operation which the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. H. Franks, and the staff of the Public Health Department have given, without which it would have been impossible to maintain the efficiency of the department. I would also express my appreciation of the co-operation given by all Members and Officers of the Council.

P.W. RILEY, M.A.P.H.I.
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1. INSPECTION OF THE AREA

During the year 3,393 visits were made as detailed in the following table. Although complaints of great variety were received the majority of the work is sought out by the staff of the department, routine visits in many cases preventing a decline in the desired standards. The department continued to follow a policy of assistance, explaining the reasons behind the law to transgressors and encouraging improvement. It is not thought that a purely punitive policy would be successful in the long term, although legal proceedings are instituted if they are thought necessary following careful consideration of the circumstances.

Summary

GENERAL

[illegible]

HOUSING

Complaints (defects etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
" " Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Filthy or Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" " Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Houses in Multiple Occupation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Individual Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Individual Unfit Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Qualification Certificate Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Routine Investigations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

MEAT

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,840
Shops etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous slaughterhouse visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Bakeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Cafes and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Catering premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dairies and Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Fishmongers (Inc. Fish Fryers)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Food Hawkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Food Preparation Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
General Market	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21

Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ice Cream Premises		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Private Houses re Food Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Wholesalers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

Visits in Connection with Sampling:

Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Milk (bacteriological)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

2. HOUSING

a) Council Housing

The number of units of Council housing accommodation at the end of the year was 1,467 which is an increase of 30 on the previous year.

The accommodation comprises:-

Bed/sitting bungalows	...	24	2 bedroom houses	...	379
1 bedroom bungalows	...	49	3 bedroom houses	...	618
1 bedroom flats	...	177	4 bedroom houses	...	34
2 bedroom flats/maisonettes	163		5 bedroom houses	...	3
3 bedroom flats/maisonettes	20				

During the year 108 persons from the housing list and 1 person from unfit dwellings were re-housed.

At the end of the year there were 254 applicants on the Operative Waiting List and 136 applicants on the Deferred Waiting List.

3 applicants were awarded priority for re-housing on the grounds of ill-health.

b) Overcrowding

It is to be regretted that the 1969 Housing Act did nothing to improve the statutory standard for overcrowding which remains unchanged after 34 years, whilst a higher standard of environment is being demanded and obtained in other spheres. Small houses with only 2 bedrooms and 2 livingrooms, each room being only 12' x 11' may still be occupied by a certainly miserable and potentially if not actually unhealthy four adults, 7 children under 10 years

of age and an unlimited number of infants under 1 year of age. Certainly it has proved increasingly difficult to explain why in 10 cases investigated during the year no overcrowding existed.

c) Houses in Multiple Occupation

During the year 2 visits were made to investigate multiple occupation. It is required that a house in multiple occupation be satisfactorily provided with natural and artificial lighting, ventilation, water supply, personal washing facilities, drainage and sanitary conveniences, facilities for the storage, preparation and cooking of food, for the disposal of waste water, and the provision for proper means of escape in case of fire in certain circumstances.

In both the above cases the owner elected to reduce the occupation to one family for which the existing facilities were satisfactory and so complied with the Act.

d) Unfit Houses

Two houses which were subject to demolition orders had the time by which they were to be demolished extended in order to allow works of reconstruction to be carried out. Four houses subject to closing orders were made fit and together with the first mentioned houses are now providing satisfactory accommodation with all facilities for their occupants.

e) Improvement of Houses

During the year the Council gave one standard grant and 8 discretionary grants totalling £2,525.10.0d. towards the improvement of properties, a decrease of £665.15.0d. on the previous year.

The area improvement procedure contained in the 1969 Housing Act is most welcome, indeed the intimated proposals of the local authority in respect of the Woollard Street area have been met with much favour by owners and occupiers. Area improvement has opened a new era in the fight against progressive decay in our older houses and programmes pursued with vigour should have a startling effect upon the living conditions of people occupying those houses.

3. CARAVANS

There are within the district 9 individual residential caravan sites, five multiple residential caravan sites and one holiday site. These sites accommodate 571 caravans.

The conditions approved by the Council in respect of caravan sites designed to improve the environment of the caravan occupier to the highest possible practicable standard have undoubtedly had an effect during the year. They will ultimately ensure that all permanent residential caravans meet the strict structural standards of the British Standard Specification and be provided with all amenities including a wash hand basin, a bath or shower, a sink and a hot water system to supply these fittings, a W.C., a piped water supply and connections to a main drainage system and mains electricity.

4. FOOD AND DRUGS

a) Meat Inspection

There are three licensed slaughterhouses in the area.

The number of animals slaughtered for sale for human consumption increased yet again during the year reaching a total of 102,132 animals. All were inspected and although 22,146 animals were found to be in some way diseased, 74½ tons of meat being condemned, the quality of the animals slaughtered in the area is high. It is fortunate that good quality animals are slaughtered because if this were not so and if the co-operation of the trade had not been obtained in restricting slaughtering to 5 days per week with no evening work the staffing problems would be intolerable. Even so it is doubtful whether the existing staff would be able to cope with a further substantial increase without making serious inroads into other important public health works.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats
Number killed and inspected	19,546	2,686	3,772	38,910	37,194	24
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT T.B. AND C.B.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned:	1	3	10	10	21	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned:	9,911	510	44	9,839	1,795	-
Percentage of animals affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerca:	50.71	19.09	1.43	25.31	4.88	-
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:</u>						
Whole carcass condemned:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned:	1	0	0	0	41	0
Percentage of animals affected with tuberculosis:	0.005	0	0	0	0.11	0
<u>CYSTICERCA ONLY</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage of animals affected with cysticerca:	0.025	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS OF MEAT CONDEMNED.

Carcases and Meat Condemned.

	Cattle excluding <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	Sheep and <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Whole carcases	1	3	10	10	21
Part carcases	-	1	1	1	-
Legs	1	2	5	13	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shoulders	-	1	-	-	4
Loins	-	-	-	3	4
Sides	-	-	-	-	-
Belly	-	-	-	-	1
Flanks	2	-	-	-	5
Hindquarter	-	-	-	2	1
Forequarter	-	1	1	2	-
Breasts	-	-	-	1	-
Knuckles	-	-	-	-	30
Shanks	-	-	-	1	9

Offal Condemned.

Livers	7,137	467	15	9,811	1,495
Part Livers	2,464	18	-	-	9
Lungs	811	44	24	338	713
Head & Tongue	61	-	-	-	-
Heads	61	-	-	-	11
Hearts	56	2	8	340	659
Spleens	39	1	5	338	600
Tongues	70	1	-	-	-
Tails	3	1	-	-	-
Skirts	2	-	-	-	-
Kidneys	3	15	1	-	38

(b) Unsound Food Surrendered or condemned.

	Tons.	Cwts.	lbs.
1. Meat at Slaughterhouses	74.	15.	34.
2. Meat at retail premises		2.	38.
3. Canned Meats			43.
4. Fruit and Vegetables (fresh)			60.
5. Frozen Foods			50 $\frac{1}{4}$.
6. Other Foods		7.	37.
	<hr/> 75. <hr/>	<hr/> 6. <hr/>	<hr/> 38 $\frac{1}{4}$. <hr/>

(c) Food Complaints.

Details of food complaints received during the year are given below.

- (1) Bottle of milk containing foreign matter.
- (2) Two loaves of bread affected by mould growth.
- (3) Insect infested semolina.

Investigations revealed that all the above complaints were due to inadequate storage by the purchasers.

(4) Liver affected by green colouration. Found to be caused by the method of cooking, the liver being perfectly sound and wholesome.

(5) Loaf of bread containing black foreign matter. The contaminant was found to be a small particle of atmospheric soot and the manufacturer installed more efficient air filtration equipment to obviate the possibility of the complaint occurring again.

(6) Two cans of meat affected by mould growth. These complaints were brought about by minute fractures in the cans which were not evident until the cans were closely examined following discovery of the mould. Although the cans showed no readily apparent external signs of damage the fractures were probably due to mishandling. Such damage and the result illustrates the risk taken by purchasers of damaged cans as one can never be certain that pathogenic bacteria have not contaminated the contents and indication of such contamination is not always present.

(7) A stale loaf of bread sold wrapped in a newspaper. Legal proceedings were instituted, the shopkeeper found guilty and given a conditional discharge. As legal proceedings are only instituted when education has failed the penalty was thought disappointing. Until the magistrates impose penalties appropriate to the seriousness of the offence, and contraventions of our food hygiene legislation are serious, the offender will not attach the necessary importance to the offence.

(d) Food Hygiene.

During the year 336 inspections were made of premises where food is manufactured or sold. The object of the visits being to ensure that food is sold from hygienic premises and that the methods of handling the food are hygienic. Generally the standard of food premises is rising, no doubt in part due to the consumer becoming more concerned with the cleanliness or otherwise of the premises from which food is purchased. The demands of the consumer for clean food shops is probably the quickest way of raising the standard of hygiene. Several national surveys have been made on what the consumer requires in a food shop and cleanliness is always a prominent requirement.

Premises registered for the manufacture or sale of preserved foods	10
Premises registered for the sale of ice cream	50
Itinerants registered for the sale of ice cream	14
Itinerants registered for the sale of foods	14

PREMISES	(i) Number of Premises	(ii) No. of Premises complying with Regulation 16	(iii) Premises to which Regulation 19 applies	(iv) Premises Complying with Regulation 19
Butchers	7	7	7	7
Greengrocers	8	8	8	8
Fishmongers	3	3	3	3
Fishfryers	3	3	3	3
Grocers/ General Stores etc.	35	35	20	20
Restaurants, Cafes, Public Houses.	55	55	55	55
Slaughterhouses	3	3	3	3

(e) Ice Cream Sampling

17 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. 15 were reported as being within the Ministry's provisional grade I, one grade II and one grade III. These results are considered to be generally satisfactory and indicative of the high standard of hygiene found in the ice cream trade. It is rare for any fault to be found with ice cream produced by the major manufacturers, particularly pre-wrapped ice cream, the main cause for concern being when loose ice cream is handled in shops, cafes, restaurants or by mobile vendors. The introduction of Neopolitan ice cream seemed to be a retrograde step as it is a loose ice cream exposed for sale and ultimately dependant upon the handling methods of the retailer for the final hygienic quality. Sampling of Neopolitan ice cream indicated that handling was satisfactory but the danger of contamination is obviously a constant threat.

(f) Milk Sampling

98 samples of milk, including 76 of raw milk were obtained in the district for examination, details of which are given in the following table.

<u>Examination</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Brucellosis	60	11
Tuberculosis	5	0
Antibiotics	24	1
Phosphatase Test (adequate heat treatment)	15	0
Methylene Blue Test (keeping quality)	36	3
U.H.T. Test (adequate heat treatment)	5	0
Turbidity Test(" " ")	1	0

An intensive exercise was undertaken to eradicate brucellosis from the herd of one producer. With his co-operation it was possible to succeed and consequently to maintain a brucella free herd although the ultimate aim - pasteurisation of the milk - was not attained. The argument of the farmer is reasonable - his customers demand raw milk and if he did not fill the need his competitors would. It is incredible that people are willing to pay more for milk with the risk of disease when cheaper, disease free, good quality, heat treated milk is readily available.

(g) Chemical Sampling of Food

Samples of food for chemical analysis are obtained by the Essex County Council. Mr. C.C. Card, Chief Weights and Measures Inspector for the County Council reports as follows.

'During the year 1,625 samples of food and drugs were taken throughout the area administered by the County Council. Of these 849 were milk samples of which 848 were tested in the department's own laboratory.

Of the 762 samples sent to the Public Analyst, 22 were the subject of adverse reports. Proceedings were instituted in six instances.

Of the above mentioned samples, the following were procured within the urban district of Waltham Holy Cross.

Food and Drugs - Not Milk

Beans in Tomato Sauce	1
Butter Beans	1
Chocolate Vanilla Snaps	1
Cooking Oil	1
Cornflour	1
Cream Double	1
Nutmeg, ground	1
Ice Cream	2
Peas, dried	1
Porridge Oats	1
Salad Cream	1
Self-raising flour	1
Starch reduced rolls	1
White bread	1
Antibiotic Anoethitic	
Lozenges	1
Barbitone Sodium Tablets	
BP	1
Calcium Lactate Tablets	1
Cerevon Tablets	1
Ephedrine Hydrochloride	
Tablets	1
Minadex Syrup	1

Food and Drugs - Milk

No. of samples - 23 (including 8 from schools)

All samples were satisfactorily reported upon".

5. WATER SUPPLIES

There are in the district 3,674 dwellings of which 3,645 are supplied from public water mains.

The Metropolitan Water Board supply the major part of the district and report on their supplies as follows:-

- "1 (a) The supply was satisfactory both as to (i) quality, and (ii) quantity throughout 1969.
- (b) All new and repaired mains are disinfected with chlorine; after a predetermined period of contact the pipes are flushed out and refilled; samples of water are then collected from these treated mains; and the mains are returned to service only after results are found to be satisfactory.

The quality control from these laboratories is carried out by means of daily sampling from sources of supply, from treatment works or well stations, for the distribution system, and through to the consumer. Any sign of contamination or any other abnormality is immediately investigated.

(c) (i) The Board has no record of the number of structurally separate dwellings supplied in your area, but the population supplied direct according to the Registrar-General's estimates at 30th June, 1969 was 13, 632.

(ii) No houses were permanently supplied by standpipe.

(d) No artificial fluoride was added, and where the fluoride content is indicated in the analyses it represents the naturally occurring fluoride in the water.

2.(a) The supply was derived from the following works and pumping stations:-

River Thames-derived water via Fortis Green Pumping Station. Well water from Waltham Abbey well. The main at the Wake Arms is supplied with River Lee-derived water from Lee Bridge Works.

No new sources of supply were instituted and there were no changes to the general scheme of supply in your area.

The number of samples collected and the bacteriological and chemical analyses of the supply from the above sources after treatment are shown on the attached sheets.

(b) On account of their hardness content and alkaline reaction the Board's river and well water supplies are not considered to be plumbo-solvent. It should however be appreciated that all types of water pick up varying amounts of metal from the material of water piping particularly when it is newly installed; this applies to copper, zinc, iron and also to lead. Surveys carried out between 1966 and 1968 on analyses of water from consumers' premises confirmed this statement".

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD - Water Examination Department

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS - YEARLY AVERAGES 1969

of water supplied to the Waltham Holy Cross Urban District Council

Source of Supply	BEFORE TREATMENT							AFTER TREATMENT				
	Number of Samples	Agar plate count per ml.		Coliform count		Escherichia coli count		Number of Samples	Agar plate count per ml.		Coliform count.	E. coli count.
		20-24 hours at 37°C.	3 days at 22°C.	Per cent samples negative in 100 ml.	Count per 100 ml.	Per cent samples negative in 100 ml.	Count per 100 ml.		20-24 hours at 37°	3 days at 22°C.	Per cent samples negative in 100 ml.	Per cent samples negative in 100 ml.
Lee Bridge	2,675	203.5		40.67	9.3	60.34	2.3	495	52.0		99.60	99.80
River Thames - derived	8,196	66.5		39.79	19.0	53.97	7.0	3,698	12.9		99.89	100.0
Waltham Abbey	249	0.1	9	99.60	-	100.0	-	253	0.2	6	99.60	100.0

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD - WATER EXAMINATION DEPARTMENT.

Average Results of the Chemical Examination of the water supplied to the Waltham Holy Cross Urban District Council during 1969.

	Description of the Sample		
	R. Thames - North of River	Lee Bridge	Waltham Abbey
Number of Samples	371	53	4
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.024	0.083	0.195
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.083	0.095	0.032
Nitrate Nitrogen	4.4	4.5	0.3
Oxygen abs. from KMnO_4 , 4 hrs at 27°C	1.05	1.10	0.33
Hardness (total) CaCO_3	282	322	279
Hardness (non-carbonate) CaCO_3	79	98	67
Magnesium as Mg	5	6	-
Sodium Potassium as Na	24.0	35.0	-
as K	5.4	7.1	-
Chloride as Cl	32	45	24
Phosphate as PO_4	2.1	3.2	-
Silicate as SiO_2	9	9	-
Sulphate as SO_4	58	88	-
Natural Fluoride as F	0.25	0.30	0.70
Surface-active material as Manoxol OT	0.20	0.03	-
Turbidity Units	0.1	0.1	0.4
Colour (Burgess units)	11	12	7
pH value	7.9	8.1	7.5
Electrical Conductivity (micromhos)	550	660	550

In addition there are six sources of private supply in the district providing water to twenty-nine dwellings. One of these private supplies was found to be unsatisfactory. At its source the water is pure but becomes bacteriologically polluted due to an unsatisfactory method of supply. Various alternatives to provide the households concerned with a wholesome supply have been suggested and a decision on the method to be used is awaited. Meanwhile the householders have been advised to boil all water before using for human consumption.

6. SWIMMING POOLS.

Routine bacteriological samples taken from the swimming pools at Roundhills, Milton Street School and at Warlies indicated that conditions were satisfactory. The swimming pool at the Kings Oak Public House was again not opened during the year.

7. CLEAN AIR.

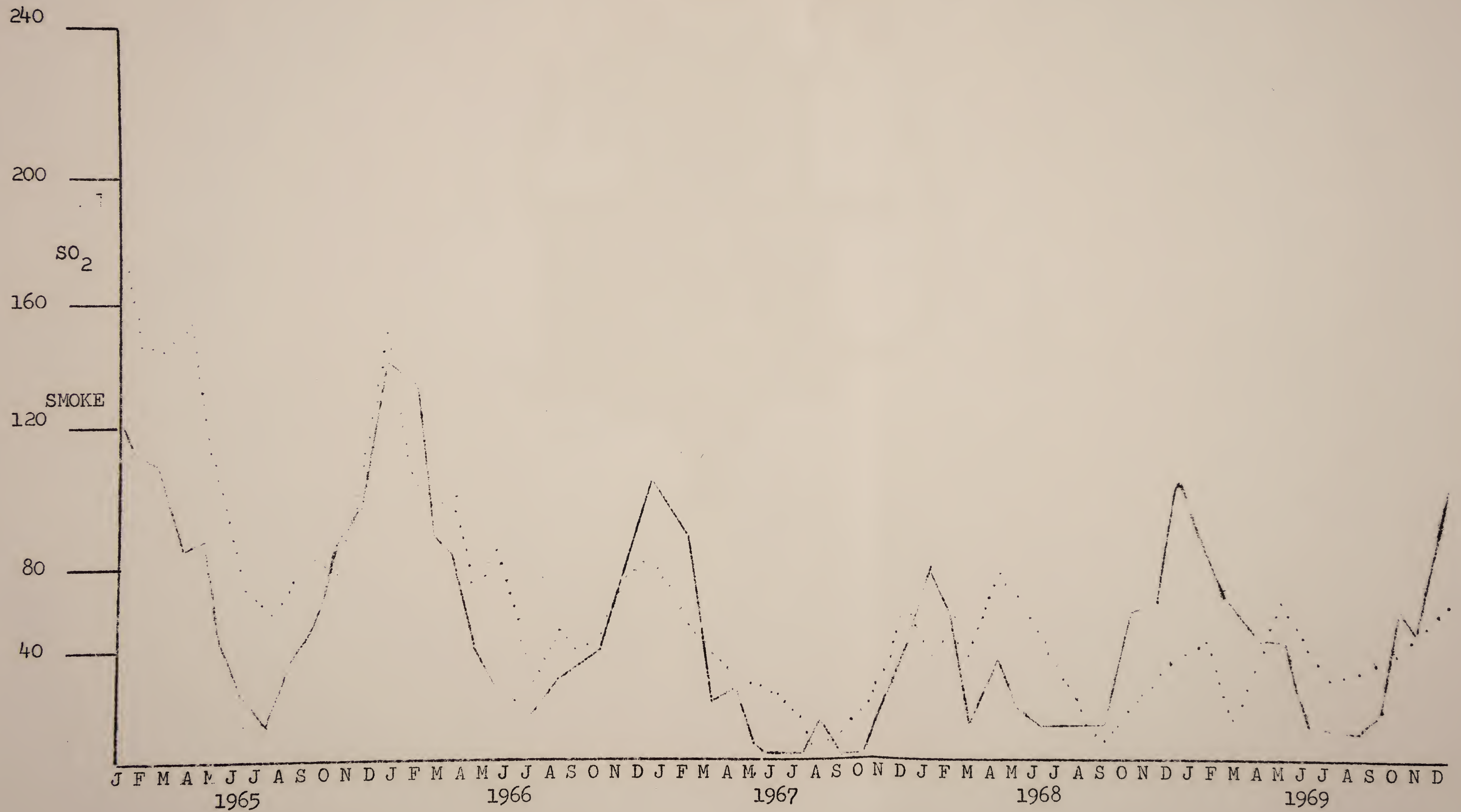
Although the improvement attained is not so dramatic as in earlier years when smog seemed to virtually disappear overnight the fight against atmospheric pollution is by no means over. Cleaner air progressively results in reductions in the incidence of lung cancer and bronchitis, less damage to buildings and materials, improvements in agriculture and horticulture and considerable economic gain to the country.

8. NOISE.

The Noise Abatement Act 1960 enables a Local Authority to deal with noise nuisances. During the year 46 visits were made during the day and night as a result of complaints alleging noise nuisance. It is extremely rare, if at all possible, to eliminate completely the noise complained of and unfortunately although in some cases the noise level has been considerably reduced the complainant will not accept that the noise has been reduced to a reasonable level.

Noise is an important aspect of environmental health and in addition to causing nuisance can in certain circumstances physically injure health. It is generally found that industrialists are well aware of the problems of noise both inside and outside the factory and readily co-operate with reasonable requests.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION - MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE.





Perhaps the general public are not so aware and themselves cause their neighbours considerable nuisance by creating excessive noise such as over-revving engines, playing radios and musical instruments too loud, slamming car doors late at night etc.

9. PETROLEUM.

The Petroleum Regulations Acts 1928 and 1936 give power to the Local Authority to ensure the safety of the general public from hazards in connection with petroleum. During the year 103 visits were made to petroleum installations and advice given on methods of construction and installation, the rendering safe of dis-used storage tanks and the delivery handling and sale of petroleum. Two petroleum storage tanks were found to be leaking, the licences withdrawn and the tanks made safe.

Testing of all alterations and new installations during the year was carried out and in all cases the results were satisfactory.

10. PEST CONTROL.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 places an obligation on the occupiers of lands and premises to notify the Local Authority of infestations of rats or mice. The Local Authority have a duty to ensure that this notification is made and that the occupiers destroy the rats or mice. The Local Authority provide a pest control service which is available to householders free of charge and to occupiers of business premises for a small fee. Contracts are entered into either for the treatment of a single infestation or for periodic inspections and treatment of any infestation which may arise. The annual contract offers a most efficient service as treatments are always carried out at an early stage preventing much subsequent damage which the rats or mice may cause and also covers a variety of pests, including moles, which can cause considerable loss of agricultural produce.

The number of infestations of rats during 1969 was a reduction on 1968 and the sewers were again found to be free from infestation. However, lack of notification of rat infestation still gives cause for concern, 58% of rat infestations found were not reported but discovered during routine inspections. All the infestations were adequately dealt with by the use of Warfarin which is a very efficient poison carrying minimal hazard to man or domestic animals.

Warfarin resistance in mice is now virtually 100% and infestations were all treated with Alphachlorolose with successful results. The majority of infestations treated were reported, 37% being discovered during routine inspections.

	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	<u>NON</u> <u>AGRICULTURAL</u>	<u>AGRICULTURAL</u>
1. Number of properties in district	4,698	135
2. a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	456	10
b) Number infested by (i) Rats	63	3
(ii) Mice	39	2
3. a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	1,681	28
b) Number infested by (i) Rats	87	5
(ii) Mice	22	2

It is very desirable that the department is called upon to deal with any infestation, incorrect treatment can cause hazards to man and domestic animals and result in more serious infestations affecting neighbouring premises.

43 complaints of other pests were received and dealt with during the year including wasps, bees, ants, fleas, hornets, moles, various insects, beetles and pigeons.

11. ANIMAL CARE

a) Diseases of Animals, Waste Foods Order 1957

Premises where plant and equipment is used for boiling of waste foods intended for animal feeding provide an important link in the spread of certain animal diseases such as swine fever, and foot and mouth disease.

The four such premises within the district are licensed in accordance with the requirements of the above order to ensure that they are operated correctly.

b) Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963

The Act provides for proper conditions in such establishments in respect of construction, size of quarters, temperature, lighting, ventilation, cleanliness, bedding material, exercise, food and drink, preventing the spread of infection, fire precautions and that a register of animal movements are kept. 8 premises were licensed during the year and 31 inspections were made to ensure compliance with the Act.

c) Pet Animals Act 1951

It is an offence to keep a Pet Shop unless a licence has been granted by the local authority. One such shop is licensed subject to conditions in respect of suitable accommodation, food and drink, the age of animals sold, prevention of spread of infectious disease and fire precautions.

12 SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The major part of the sewage in the Urban District, with exception of a small area at Sewardstonebury where there is a small treatment works, is conveyed by pumping and gravity through a drainage system terminating at the Greater London Council pumping station at Brooker Road from whence it is pumped out of the district to the treatment works Deephams. This system is adequate for the present needs, but with the advent of the Greater London Council building over 2,000 new dwellings, along with the other development taking place in the area, improvements and modifications to the local authority's sewers and the building of a new pumping station at Brooker Road became necessary.

The new pumping station by the Greater London Council is now under construction. A 21" diameter sewer from Farm Hill Road, junction of Sewardstone Road to Brooker Road junction of Cartersfield Road, and a 30" diameter sewer along Brooker Road to the new pumping station have been completed as has the new 15" sewer from the Greater London Council (Honey Lane) site via Meadowcross, Honeybrook, Woodbrook Gardens and Rounton Road.

13. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Toilet facilities are provided for the public at Larsens Recreation Ground in Farm Hill Road, and in the Greenyard adjacent to the Town Hall. The new convenience at the "Kings Oak" High Beech has been completed, consequently the conveniences which belonged to the Brewery are no longer for public use and are to be demolished.

None of the conveniences has a full time attendant, but daily cleaning and inspection is carried out. Considerable damage occurs to these premises due to vandalism which considerably increases maintenance costs. If the general public were to report damage they observed being caused, the facilities provided for their use would obviously be improved.

14. REFUSE COLLECTION.

14 men and 4 vehicles are employed on refuse collection in the district, there also being one vehicle kept as a standby for use when other vehicles are out of commission due to breakdown, servicing, etc.

Two of the vehicles in regular use are S.&D 35 cubic yard capacity Packamatics, the other two being S.&D 18 cubic yard capacity fore and aft tippers.

Collection of refuse is weekly and it is conveyed to a tip in Nazeing which is owned by St. Albans Sand & Gravel Company. Payment for tipping is made to the Company on a cubic yard basis.

15. SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT 1964.

It is the duty of the local authority to maintain a register of persons carrying on the business of Scrap Metal Dealers. There are 5 dealers registered in the district who are required to maintain records of dealings.

16. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The Act requires that offices, retail shops, wholesale departments, warehouses, fuel storage depots, catering establishments and canteens be registered if persons are employed. In order to protect the health, safety and welfare of employees satisfactory standards have to be maintained in respect of cleanliness; overcrowding; temperature; lighting; ventilation; sanitary conveniences; washing facilities; drinking water; accommodation for clothing; seating arrangement; eating facilities; floors; passages and stairs; fencing and cleaning of machinery; training and supervision of persons operating dangerous machinery; heavy work; first aid; and fire precautions.

At the end of the year, 28 offices, 49 retail shops, 5 wholesale departments and warehouses, and 13 catering establishments and canteens were registered. These premises employed a total of 170 males and 288 females. 113 inspections were carried out during the year, an analysis of the contraventions found is given below. The co-operation of the employers was readily obtained in complying with the requirements of the department.

Analysis of Contraventions.

Cleanliness	...	...	...	2.	Registration of Premises	...	...	7
Temperature	...	...	...	8	Floors	...	...	1
Lighting	...	...	...	1	First Aid	...	...	7
Sanitary Conveniences			...	3	Other matters	...	...	10
Washing Facilities	...	...	...	3	Seating Facilities	...	...	2
Insufficient Ventilation	...		...	1	Storage Space	...	...	1

17. FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

The local authority are responsible for enforcing satisfactory conditions in respect of cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors and sanitary conveniences in respect of factories where mechanical power is not used and in respect of sanitary conveniences where mechanical power is used.

A total of 86 factories and workplaces, 3 slaughterhouses and 3 sites of building operations were registered. 92 inspections were made resulting in informal action being taken in 7 instances.

I thank the Treasurer, the Engineer and Surveyor and the Housing Manager for information assisting in the compilation of this report.

P.W. RILEY, M.A.P.H.I.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	NUMBER OF		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	86	93	7	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	3	4	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	89	97	7	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors(S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
Insufficient Unsuitable or defective	7	6	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	7	6	Nil	Nil	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by section 133(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing Apparel Making etc. No other outwork is carried on in the district.	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

